

LATE NEWS FROM THE WRITING AND PUBLISHING WORLD

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—
WHEN IT NAMES A BOOK

Does the Title of a Novel Count for Much or Little? Publishers and Booksellers Tell Their Experiences With Titles.

It's a queer thing, the psychology of the average reader. Now who would suppose that the word "drunkard" in the

HARPER
BOOKSRainbow's
End

By Rex Beach

Beach has done it again, in this romance of the Cuban War of Independence. He has found just the right setting for his thrilling kind of story. He has put into it the cruelty and bravery of the contest, a lost treasure, Southern beauty and love, humor, fighting and filibustering, and an Irish-American hero who was not the kind of man to leave any of the flavor of life untasted.

The World
For Sale

By Sir Gilbert Parker

The New York World says: "The merits of the book are such as reveal Sir Gilbert at his story-telling best. Its grip upon the reader begins with the first page and never loosens. The realism in which it abounds is linked firmly and naturally with romance. Its picture is of life as it is truly lived, and not as a novelist adjusts it to meet a problem." The N. Y. Tribune says: "But it is the love story that counts most, romantic, gripping—one of the best Sir Gilbert has written in several years."

The
Rising Tide

By Margaret Deland

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "Margaret Deland has long been recognized as one of our most subtle delineators of character. 'The Rising Tide' contains a number of sharply contrasted types, while its humor is delicious. The heroine of this story is the fearless, independent girl of today, who has little reverence for the things once held sacred. The novel is captivating in its humanness, containing many exquisite comedy touches and some character drawing of exceptional subtlety."

Seventeen

By Booth Tarkington

The New York Tribune says: "If, at this date, one returns to a book that has been steadily best-selling since the day of its publication, it is out of pure gratitude to the author. 'Seventeen' deserves more than one, it deserves several visits. It is an encouraging sign of the times that sterling work like this has met with such popular response from a public which has been so much belabored of late for its lack of taste in the selection of its favorites." The London Spectator says: "This is a most entertaining and wholesome book on a theme which requires delicate handling."

The
Thirteenth
Commandment

By Rupert Hughes

The Los Angeles Times says: "At least for the hour, the great American novel has appeared. It's written with a felicity of style, an artistry of metaphor and simile, a keenness of thought and an accuracy of character delineation that may well keep it as one of the great American novels. For interest, the sheer interest of what a paragraph on a page contains Mr. Hughes has a facility nothing short of fascinating. . . a prose orchestration of pronounced themes in American life."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting
Magazine in the World

title of a book would kill its sale? Yet that is what happened to a good novel, a few years ago, according to John Luce, the man who sells and buys all the fiction and many of the other books that are offered to the public at Brentano's, on Fifth avenue.

Mr. Luce goes so far as to say that the title of a novel is "everything," but he qualifies this by adding, "nothing." If the author is Kipling, for instance, the title doesn't matter. But the author must be pretty well known to get his stuff across to the world under a dull, uninteresting sounding title, and if the book be his first born and he sends it out under a commonplace label, well, he might just as well give up. He may be a genius, but his fellow men will never know it.

"Who," says Mr. Luce, "would want to go along the street carrying a novel with 'drunkard' in big letters on it? Oh, yes, I know De Quincey's masterpiece didn't suffer from 'optimum' in the title, but optima is different from 'drunkard.' 'Optimum' suggests dreams you want to read about, but 'drunkard' is just common. But it's pretty hard to explain what makes a good title, and why one will pull a book along and another retard it. You pick up a book and you feel that you want to read it, and you pick up one lying near it and say, 'Oh, that looks dull.' But I can't offer an analysis. I just know."

Alfred Harcourt of Henry Holt and Company is one of the few bookmen who have a clean cut definition of the perfect title. Mr. Harcourt, by the way, differs from most of his brethren in not attributing overwhelming importance to the name of a novel.

"A title for a work of fiction," he says, "should be catchy, of course, but above all it should fit the book, should be the sort that makes the reader, when he or she reads 'this,' lay it down with a feeling of entire satisfaction and say, 'Well, that book has the right name. It's just what I thought it would be when I first caught sight of it lying on the counter.'"

"I consider fitness more important than the title itself," he adds. "A title will sell, even if handicapped by a name that doesn't arrest attention. Any book is bound to be read by a few booklovers, and if they like it they pass the good news on by word of mouth. You can't kill the book that deserves to live."

That it isn't so easy to choose a good name for a novel is proved by the fact that when Small, Maynard and Company offered a prize of \$100 for the best title for Arthur Hodge's last production, which they brought out, nine titles, out of the 1,700 replies they received there was one good, original suggestion. They were reduced to the necessity of dividing the \$100 among eight contestants who offered the plan, which was adopted when George Eliot

wrote "Adam Bede," of naming the book after the leading character. What makes a good title? "Something that piques the curiosity," says Harry E. Maule, of Doubleday, Page and Company. "Something that arouses the interest, but above all, something that gives, in the brief compass of a half-dozen words or less, the essence of the book on whose cover it stands. Like the headlines of a newspaper story, it must tell the story in little, only it must be more subtle than headlines are."

The poor title, says Mr. Maule, is not only the commonplace one, it is also the title containing some unpleasant word, some suggestion of qualities people don't like. He instances a book published several years ago, the chief word in whose title was the noun sometimes applied to men and women who lack courage. It was a rattling good story, and book-sellers always felt that the reason it remained on the shelves was the brand of that word on the outside.

Which brings us back to Mr. Luce of Brentano's and his story of the book that wouldn't go with "drunkard" on the cover.

"At the same time the title is no small consideration. Some authors have a special flair for titles. Kathleen Norris always makes her own, and they are striking ones. 'Mother'—what could be better for the story that bears it? 'The Heart of Rachel' is another admirable one."

"Those are examples of the descriptive title. There's the provocative kind, such as Henry Sydney Harrison's 'V. V. Eyes.' You couldn't help wondering who V. V. is and what about the eyes of V. V. 'De Morgan' is good at names, but it's true that it's his best. 'Alice-for-short,' was suggested by us. The book came to us in rather an unfinished state. Some friend of De Morgan's brought it across just then and offering to bring it, some of the characters weren't named, you know how he calls a character Jacob on one page and then forgets and alludes to him as George—but he used the phrase 'Alice-for-short' and we called it out and wrote him it and he used a good title and he agreed."

Temple Scott, manager of the publishing department of Brentano's, holds that the title of a novel is everything—almost; and he says that novelists don't want to study the methods in the respect of the writers of boys' books, and also of the old time melodramas.

"Treasure Island" there's an ideal title," he says. "Of course, that isn't exclusively a boys' book. It's everybody's book; but I could mention more than one man who makes a business of catering to lads whose titles will know no equal would do well to scan. Then the thrillers of the past, such as Miss Bradton's 'Phantom Forest' and Mrs. Southworth's 'Tempest and Sunshine'—how much better they are than a meaningless name like that? And Mr. Scott points to a poster advertising 'The Yellow Dog'."

"There's another name that does mean something," he goes on, indicating H. G. Wells' 'Mr. Britling Sees It Through.' "A person wants to know what it is. Mr. Britling sees through, and who is Wells? Good at names, and so is Richard Le Gallienne. Witness the latter's 'Quest of the Golden Girl.'"

"The old fashion of using the name of the hero or heroine is not much in favor now. It is a lazy method, and doesn't mean much. Dickens was poor at titles, though he found such good names for his characters—took them from signboards. George Eliot was poor at titles. What does 'Middlemarch' mean? We get a lot of novels from England even now that mean as little, but we rarely change them. It causes confusion when some one to whom an English friend has written

"And if in manner Mr. Child equals O. Henry, in matter he surpasses him, for he has seen more deeply into every-day American character."

—Boston Transcript.

HENRY HOLT & CO.
34 W. 33d St., New York

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author of "The Little Colonel," "The Desert of Waiting," etc.

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And another:—
"Georgina belongs among the classics."

And still another:—
"You will find out it is for the whole family."

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CLARA E. LAUGHLIN, AUTHOR
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GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN
AUTHOR OF "THE ROAD TO
GRACE" (APPLETON)



J. M. BARRIE
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By James Oliver Curwood—

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KING

"One of the best
wild animal stories
ever written. To com-
pare it favorably with
the masterpieces of Jack
London is not too high praise. It
is itself a masterpiece."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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and parcel of quaint New Eng-
land. But the Cap'n refuses to
conform to "type" in many ways
—and that makes him enjoy-
able. He falls in love when he's
far from young—and this story
of his romance is filled with the
cheer of life that keeps your eyes
glittering.

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ten about such and such a book under the English name, and the some one comes to us to get a copy.

"Merrett was not good at titles, though 'The Ordinal of Richard Ferial' is slightly provocative. Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' is a gem, and Headle's 'Cloister and the Heart' is splendid. But on the whole the great novelists could have taken lessons from the blood and thunder story tellers as to names."

It happens not infrequently to-day, publishers say, that the author throws up his hands and asks to have a name chosen for him. More frequently the publisher tactfully suggests to the author that the name he has decided upon is not quite the one to sell the book.

Whether or not a publisher places importance on a catchy title for a novel seems to depend largely on whether he cherishes ideals or recognizes the putting out of books as a commercial proposition. John Macrae, vice-president of E. P. Dutton & Co., prefers to live by ideals even though they may bring in a fortune.

"The title has nothing to do with the success of a book," he says. "Admitted, that shallow persons may be attracted by a name that arrests them. But to attract such persons? Of course, one must have some money to live in New York, but it is possible to gain a decent living by solid methods. It is possible to get on by printing books that win favor by their intrinsic qualities, not by the cheap device of a catchpenny title."

"When I say that the title has nothing to do with the success of a book I mean that a book which deserves to be known and to live cannot be kept down by its title. There are always bound to be a few readers of any book that is put out, and if they like it they will pass the word good on. That is how books become famous—by word of mouth."

"We don't like men and women for the names they bear and the clothes they wear, do we?" We like them for themselves. It is the same with books."

Title Not Essential.

The consensus of opinion at Charles Scribner's Sons seems to be that the title of a book is not of paramount importance. Like Mr. Macrae, the members of this house feel that a worthy book cannot be drowned by any title. The weight of a title, at the same time, they acknowledge the desirability of a label that fits and that attracts the eye.

"A name that is dramatic, that suggests a name that suggests a phrase, the quality of the book, is a great asset," they say. "But there must be something worth while inside the cover or the brave name will not carry it far."

At Scribner's they instance Edith Wharton as one writer who has the gift of making fictitious titles, as "The House of Mirth," Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" is their ideal title, they say, and the finding of a fortunate title, they say, is most difficult. It is complicated by the fact that what will appeal to one person won't appeal to another, perhaps, so that the perfect title is impossible.

Irving Putnam of E. P. Dutton's Sons thinks that "Lavender and Old Lace" is one of the best instances of a title which has been a success. The book, which had a great deal of success, might have gone down by a dull name, might have gone to the bottom.

Cites Myrtle Reed's Book.

"But this book of Myrtle Reed's is a fragile thing," he says. "With a strong book it would be quite otherwise. 'Lavender and Old Lace' everything combined to make the little volume a thing that appealed to a certain part of the public. The design on the covers was pretty, the coloring was just right, the outside expressed the inside, and the title just showed the essence of the story and attracted the people who—well, who would like lavender and old lace. And so it sold more than 100,000 copies, while in an ugly cover, with an undistinctive name, it might have failed and never been heard of again."

"Yes, names have not a little to do with the success of books that are not

great. The big writers of the past didn't bother much about them. Charlotte Bronte with her 'Jane Eyre,' Dickens with his 'David Copperfield,' 'Nicholas Nickleby,' 'Pickwick Papers,' George Eliot with her 'Adam Bede,' 'Middlemarch,' and this novel is not considered so great, on—they didn't need sensational titles."

"Thackeray was content mostly with using the name of a character or some very ordinary descriptive phrase, as 'The Newcomes,' 'The Virginians,' though it was he who coined one of the most remarkable generic titles in the range of fiction, 'Vanity Fair.' Though I am not sure that our sense of the perfection of this title is not partly the result of our knowing the book so well. We have read the book so often that it seems admirably a part of it, but one entirely unacquainted with this book might not be so impressed with the title, just picking it up. And this novel is not considered so great, after all, as 'The History of Henry Esmond,' which in spite of its entirely commonplace title is often called the greatest novel ever written."

Origin of Catch Titles.

The tendency to use catch titles, Mr. Putnam says, came with the middle of the last century.

"Trollope showed a leaning that way

in the latter part of his career. 'An Eye for an Eye,' 'He Knew He Was Right,' 'Cave You Forgive Her?'—any thing but more melodramatic than these? But they are neither so popular nor so great as 'The Warden,' or 'Barchester Towers,' showing that it is the novel and not the name that counts."

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